

BRICK HIGHWAYS URGED BY GLYNN

Argues Cost Would Be
Only About 40 Per Cent
of Macadam Type.

LET CONVICTS MAKE MATERIAL, HE ADDS

Governor Informs Legislature Ex-
pense Will Be Enormous Un-
less State Changes Policy.

Albany, March 23.—New York is en-
gaged in building 12,000 miles of roads
which will wear out forty years before
they are paid for.

The Pursuit of the Bachelor

is always amusing to every-
body except the bachelor him-
self. Bachelor was pursued
in an unusual way by an un-
usual woman. The delicious-
ly funny story of his struggle
against capture and his escape
—the story is called "The
Back Door"—is only one of
the humorous features of the

April Number of Harpers Magazine

There are eight short stories alto-
gether in this number. Three of
them are really laughter-makers. And
the serious and artistic features are
uncommonly attractive. Former Am-
bassador Hill contributes another bril-
liant article in beauty and interest
justifies the high praise that every one
is giving it. Here is a sample of
what is being said, a remarkable edi-
tional from The Bellman, an able and
discriminating weekly published in
Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Practically all of the Amer-
ican monthly magazines ex-
cept Harper's have obediently
responded to what they im-
agined was the demand of the
readers of to-day; many of
them have burned their bridges
behind them, with more valor
than discretion, and some,
lacking the boldness frankly
to abandon their old standards,
are tentatively toying with de-
partures in text and illustra-
tion, as if to discover how
much of the new and inferior
stuff their readers will stand
without a revolt."

"Harper's Monthly is now
practically alone in the po-
sition which it took in the be-
ginning and has consistently
maintained it ever since. Evi-
dently its publishers are deter-
mined, in these days of easy
and prompt compliance with
a sentiment esteemed to be
deep and widespread because
it is vociferous, not to be mis-
led by clamor into the belief
that all Americans have gone
mad. They are obviously
minded to uphold and advance
the publication's traditional
standards, thereby widening
the distinction between it and
its backsliding contemporaries."

HARPERS MAGAZINE FOR APRIL

NO BREAKING OF FINGER-NAILS!
SCHRADE SAFETY PUSH-
BUTTON KNIFE.



(ESTABLISHED 1827)
R. Simpson & Co.
143 West 42d St., near Broadway,
Broadway, corner 67th St.

Loans of Any Amount on
Pledge of Personal Property.

We have a large assortment of Diamond
Rings, Diamond Pins, etc., at prices which
will satisfy careful purchasers.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Costs less than a cent a
stick if you buy it by the
box.

35 cents.
Most Dealers.

type and itself go into the business of
manufacturing the material with convict
labor.

The least expensive type of state roads
now constructed is the macadam, which
costs from \$12,000 to \$13,000 a mile. This
is little more than one-half the cost of
vitified brick roads, but the Governor
advises figures to show that, divided over
a period of twenty years, this proportion-
ate cost practically is reversed, so
that while the building and maintenance
of a macadam road for this term of years
would represent an expenditure of \$30,000,
the construction and maintenance of the
brick road for the same period would be
only \$25,000.

The reason is that while the annual up-
keep of the macadam is \$6,000, with a re-
building cost of \$10,000 every ten years,
the maintenance of the superior type of
road is almost nominal and its life at
least twice as long. This does not take
into account the great saving that would
come from the employment of convict
labor in the making of paving bricks. If
this is done the Governor figures that the
cost of constructing and maintaining a
brick road for twenty years should not
exceed \$16,000 a mile, or a little over 40
per cent of the other type.

"Unless the state makes a radical
change in the type of road it builds,"
says the Governor, "it will cost from
\$20,000,000 yearly to maintain and rebuild
New York's highways when the present
system is completed. This is the real
highway problem."

"One hundred million dollars has been
voted for the construction of New York's
highways. If the roads we build in the
future cost as much as those we have
been building, it will require an addi-
tional \$30,000,000 to complete the proposed
system. On New York's 12,000 miles of
macadam roads the annual maintenance
will be \$12,000,000, the total cost of the
roads will be \$120,000,000, and at the end
of ten years from the date of completion
the state will have little to show for an
expenditure of \$20,000,000. In the twenty
years thereafter the tax for highways will
be at least \$20,000,000 each year, if our
roads are to be kept in proper condition."

"In other words," the message pro-
ceeds, "New York must either change its
road policy or prepare to levy a perpetual
yearly road tax of \$2 on every man, woman
and child within its borders."

SICK LAD WILSON CALLER

President Cheers Little Invalid
by Reception in White House.

Washington, March 23.—A pale, smil-
ing lad of twelve lay on a stretcher in
the Blue Room of the White House early
to-day, and beside him sat the Presi-
dent of the United States. The scene
was the culmination of weeks of yearning
and the kind response of President
Wilson to the little boy's plea to see
him.

The lad was Harry Winthrop Davis,
of Sewickley, Penn., a confirmed in-
valid. He was brought in a motor am-
bulance, and three hospital attendants
bore him into the White House, to the
Blue Room. The little fellow was at
first too happy to speak when the Presi-
dent entered the room. Then he asked
about Mrs. Wilson and handed the
President some flowers for her.

ACCUSED WOMAN FREED

Arrested at Prayer Meeting
and Discharged by Court.

While a prayer meeting was in progress
at the parish house of Dr. Park-
hurst's Madison Square Presbyterian
Church, at Third avenue and 20th
street, last night, a woman entered,
walked down the aisle to the platform,
where Alexander Graham, of No. 75
Front street, Brooklyn, was speaking,
and handed him a summons. Mr. Gra-
ham read it, said nothing, and the woman
walked out of the meeting.

At the door, however, she was held
up by the superintendent, Lee W.
Beatty, who called Patrolman Riley, of
the East 25th street station, and de-
manded that the woman be arrested.
In the station house Lieutenant Dempsey
objected to holding her, but Beatty
insisted, and she was held on a charge
of disturbing a religious meeting.

She maintained that at a previous
meeting in the parish house Graham
had spoken to her privately after the
service. She based her complaint on
that conversation, she said. Graham
admitted a conversation with her, but
declared that it was at her earnest
solicitation.

Later in the Women's Night Court,
when she was arraigned, Magistrate
Herbert lectured her severely and, at
the request of Graham, discharged her.

FIND NEW FRANK EVIDENCE

Attorneys Said to Have Made
"Sensational" Discovery.

"Evidence of unusual interest, even
bordering on the sensational," was the
word Leonard Haas, one of the attorneys
of record in the Leo Frank case, charac-
terized last night the latest develop-
ments in the Atlanta murder inquiry.
He said that an extra motion for a new
trial would be filed with Hugh Dorsey,
the Solicitor General, before the end of
the week.

Mr. Haas arrived yesterday at the
Hotel Astor and will be here for several
days. He refused to divulge the nature
of the new evidence, saying that William
J. Burns would be in town to-day and
that the detective would be better able
to give out the latest news in the case.

DOESN'T WANT ARSENAL

Historic Society Voluntarily
Renounces Park Site.

After a meeting held last night of the
American Science and Historic Preserva-
tion Society, Dr. George Fred Kins an-
nounced that the society had no desire to
use the Arsenal in Central Park, soon to
be abandoned as headquarters of the Park
Department.

Dr. Kins declared that, although the
matter had not been referred to the so-
ciety, it had voluntarily decided that the
park should not be invaded by an organiza-
tion interested in civic endeavor.

Announcement was made that the so-
ciety would take under its jurisdiction a
park in the Helderbergs, about an hour
from Albany, a gift from Mrs. Emma
Treadwell Thatcher, of that city.

Dorr, Marsh's Slayer, Executed

Boston, March 24.—William A. Dorr was
executed in the electric chair at the
Charlestown state prison early to-day for
the murder of George E. Marsh, of Lynn,
Mass., a retired soap manufacturer. The
current was first applied at 12:57:25 o'clock.
Dorr was officially declared dead at
12:58:40.

POLICEWOMAN HERE FOR GIRL PRISONER

Miss Lulu C. Parks Comes
from Chicago to Take
Back Runaway.

ASKED HER SALARY, SMILES "I WON'T TELL"

Visitor, Who Is First of Her Sex
to Come Here Officially, Wears
Star of Authority.

The first policewoman to visit this city
on official business arrived here last night
in the person of Miss Lulu C. Parks, one
of the nineteen policewomen of the Chi-
cago Police Department. Miss Parks' visit
is for the purpose of taking back with
her Marie Stopper, nineteen years
old, who is a prisoner in the Tombs
awaiting extradition.

As soon as she stepped from the train
in Holoken Miss Parks communicated
with Police Headquarters, announced her
arrival, and then inquired how to reach
the building. As she entered Headquarters
she was immediately surrounded by a
dozen or so reporters and half as many
photographers.

She visited the Detective Bureau and
was presented to Lieutenant Fogarty,
who showed her the bureau of identifica-
tion, the Bertillon room, the gallery and
the fingerprint system.

"What salary do you get?" asked one
interviewer.

"The same as the policeman," answered
Miss Parks.

"What's that?" came from the un-
dressed youth.

"I won't tell you," she smiled.
She then said that she was so tired that
she could hardly keep her eyes open, and
told Lieutenant Fogarty that she would
like to go to her hotel. The lieutenant
telephoned the Elizabeth Street station,
and Detective Foley was assigned to es-
cort Miss Parks to the Hotel McAlpin.

Before leaving, Miss Parks said that as
soon as the papers arrived from Albany
she would take the Stopper girl back to
Chicago, where she understood there
would be no prosecution, as the parents
had forgiven the girl for her escapade.

The police woman, who is middle aged
and neatly dressed, wore a long cloth coat,
on the inside of which was pinned a five-
pointed star, the insignia of the Chicago
police, bearing the numerals 4708. Her
principal work is looking after girls and
young women.

EMPEROR PROROGUES THE JAPANESE DIET

Houses Fail to Agree on Naval
Appropriations—Resigna-
tion of Cabinet Expected.

Tokio, March 23.—The Japanese Diet
was prorogued to-day by the Emperor,
owing to the inability of the House of
Peers and the House of Representatives
to agree on the appropriations for the
navy. In political circles it is generally
believed that the Cabinet will resign.

The difference between the two houses
of the Japanese Parliament arose over
the amount to be devoted to naval con-
struction. The House of Representatives
passed an appropriation for this purpose
amounting to \$2,000,000, but the Peers
insisted on reducing this to \$1,000,000.

There was an excited discussion among
the Representatives on the naval scan-
dals, and a vote of censure of the gov-
ernment was introduced. This was fol-
lowed by a resolution calling for the im-
peachment of the Cabinet.

While members were hotly debating an
imperial edict suspending the session for
three days was read to the House. As
Parliament adjourns on March 25 in the
usual course, this was equivalent to a
prorogation.

The situation thus brought about is serious,
as the budget had not been passed.

Washington, March 23.—Constitutional
government in Japan in the limited form
in which it now exists is believed by of-
ficials here to be at stake in the present
crisis in the Japanese Parliament. It is
suggested that the extreme bitterness
over the issue that has arisen between the
two houses as a result of the failure of
the naval bill may result in a repetition
in Japan of the recent change in the Brit-
ish Parliamentary methods, eliminating
the House of Lords as an active veto
power in legislation.

When diplomatic circles here to-day
learned of the prorogation of Parliament
the conclusion was drawn that unless a
compromise can be arranged in the
three-day period of suspension the Yama-
moto Ministry is doomed to succumb.

NEW BALLOT MEASURE IN

Blauvelt Bill Said To Be Handi-
work of Tammany.

[By Telegram to the Tribune.]
Albany, March 23.—The handiwork of
Tammany is seen in a bill introduced to-
night by Senator Blauvelt, chairman of
the Judiciary Committee. It revives the
discarded party column for the election
of delegates-at-large and district dele-
gates to the constitutional convention.

A week ago Senator Blauvelt introduced
a bill extending the Massachusetts ballot
to cover the constitutional convention
candidates. The bill introduced to-night
is in direct contravention to that meas-
ure, and the only explanation that can be
given for it is that a tip from the Murphy
Wire was received here to frame a
measure which would take full advantage
of the Republican-Progressive split in the
election of constitutional convention dele-
gates.

TWO DECLINE STATE JOB

Cornell Professors Will Not
Serve on Compensation Board.

Albany, March 23.—The fifth member of
the new workmen's compensation com-
mission will be an unstate man, not yet
decided upon. Governor Glynn said to-
night. The place has been offered to
Dean Frank Irvine and Professor E. H.
Woodruff, both of Cornell University, but
they have declined. The term is two
years.

The Governor said he had seriously con-
sidered appointing Henry R. Seager, pro-
fessor of political economy at Columbia
University, who assisted in drafting the
workmen's compensation bill, as a member
for the four-year term, but finally had
decided on John Mitchell.

The appointments of the fifth compen-
sation commissioner and two upstate and
one downstate Public Service commis-
sioners probably will be sent to the Senate
for confirmation in a day or two.



MISS PARKS, CHICAGO POLICE-
WOMAN.

(Photo copyright by Paul Thompson.)

SEAMAN TO MEET KING

George V Personally Will Give
Medal to Cunard Sailor.

Edward J. Heighway, a seaman on the
Cunard liner Carmania, will be presented
to King George V in Buckingham Palace,
within two weeks to receive a gold medal
for bravery.

Heighway was on the Carmania's deck
the night she was standing by the burn-
ing Uranium liner Volturo, several
months ago, in mid-Atlantic, when he
saw in the water a Russian steamer pas-
senger named Walter Tintinpoint. Heigh-
way plunged into the heavy sea and
swam with the exhausted man until both
were hauled up to safety.

HEAD OF GIRLS' CLUB KILLED IN SUBWAY

Mrs. C. W. Lawrence Falls
Under Train at 72d
Street Station.

OPEN GUARD CHAIN LEADS HER TO TRACK

Accident Occurs While She Is on
Way to Meeting at
Bretton Hall.

Mrs. Alletta E. W. Lawrence, wife of
Charles W. Lawrence, cashier of a pro-
duce firm at No. 301 Produce Exchange,
fell from the platform at the 72d street
subway station yesterday shortly before
noon and was killed by an express train.
Henry C. Barton, the motorman, could
not stop the train until eight cars had
passed over her.

The Rev. Mr. Spicer said that the po-
lice reported to the husband that Mrs.
Lawrence, whose eyesight was defective,
walked through an open guard chain and
fell on the tracks directly in front of the
train. Mrs. Lawrence left her home
shortly before 11 o'clock to go to Bret-
ton Hall, in Broadway, to attend a meet-
ing of the Prospect Hill Working Girls'
Club, of which she was the president.
She was in good health and her husband
knew of no reason why she should end
her life, the Rev. Mr. Spicer asserted.

A big crowd saw the tragedy, and
there was much confusion, caused by the
hysteria of women, while workmen tried
to extricate the body from beneath the
car trucks. The reserves from the 63d
street station were called to clear the
subway station.

Mrs. Lawrence was fifty-nine years
old and the daughter of Professor
Charles B. Warring, who until three
years ago was at the head of the Fough-
keeps Military Academy. Her brother
is Captain "Bert" Warring, of Fough-
keeps. She had lived in New York
since her marriage, twenty-five years
ago. She left no children.

Oppose Stiff Fire Alarm Rules.

Albany, March 23.—Scores of manufac-
turers are objecting to the proposed
changes in the factory fire alarm system

'MOTHER' JONES ARRESTED

Strikers Call Second Seizure of
Leader Kidnapping.
Denver, March 23.—"Mother" Mary
Jones was arrested at Walsenburg early
to-day as she was on her way from Den-
ver to Trinidad. As the aged strike leader
stepped from a southbound train with
Captain H. C. Nickerson, Lieutenant
Howarth approached and said: "Will you
take my arm, madam?"
"No, I won't," retorted the prisoner.
"You take my suitcase."
Strike leaders call her seizure kidnap-
ping. The State Supreme Court will be
asked to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

Revillon Freres
ESTABLISHED 1873

Spring Coats

In our new department for outer
garments we are showing exclu-
sive designs in

Street Coats
Sport Coats
Steamer Coats
Evening Wraps

including many charming nov-
elties in Moire, Taffeta, Chiffon
and the handsome new cotton
fabrics introduced this season.

19 West 34th St., New York
PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

TELEPHONE SERVICE OF TO-DAY THE CREATION OF THE BELL CO.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive
brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's
progress than by the creation of the art of telephony,
of which the Bell System is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous
to telephone service as we now know it existed.
There was no tradition to guide, no experience to
follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an en-
tire new art had to be created. The art of electrical
engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recog-
nizing that success depended upon the highest engi-
neering and technical skill at once organized an ex-
perimental and research department, which is now
directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists,
including former professors, post-graduate students,
scientific investigators—the graduates of over 70 uni-
versities.

From its foundation the company has continu-
ously developed the art. New improvements in tele-
phones, switchboards, lines, cables, have followed one
another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the
superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in
the evolution marked a decided improvement. These
changes, this evolution, have not only been continu-
ous, but are continuing. Substantially all of the plant
now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables
and wires, has been constructed, renewed or recon-
structed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes
been so radical that installations costing in the aggre-
gate millions have frequently been discarded after
only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types
and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of
transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers
and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January
1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the
average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construc-
tion and reconstruction an amount more than equal
to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was
the most formidable scientific problem confronting
the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone
current often impaired conversation through one mile
underground as much as through 100 miles overhead.
Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone trans-
mitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative
effect of improvements, great and small, in tele-
phone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every
other piece of apparatus or plant required in the trans-
mission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking
had increased from strictly local to over 1,000 miles
as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversa-
tion could be had over long-distance circuits of

which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables.
By 1906 underground talking distance had increased
to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk under-
ground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground
conduits from Boston to Washington was determined
upon,—not that it was expected to get a through
underground talk between those places, but in case of
storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in
connection with the overhead.

Our persistent study and incessant experimenta-
tion have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and meth-
ods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded
as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and un-
derground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible be-
tween Boston and Washington, four times the length
of the longest European underground line. This en-
abled the Bell System in the recent great storm, so
destructive on land and sea, to maintain communi-
cation for the public between all the principal points on
the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between
New York and Denver, is potentially possible between
all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be
an accomplished fact between New York and San
Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are com-
mitted to no one system. We own, control or have
the right to use inventions necessary to operate any
system recognized or accepted as the most efficient.
The Bell System must always recognize, and in its
selection must always be governed by the necessities
of a national service, with its complex requirements,
which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited
service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures
of money and immense concentration of effort which
have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit
to the public. No local company unaided could bear
the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such
results are possible only through a centralized gen-
eral staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort,
working out problems common to all, for the benefit
of all.

The pioneers of the Bell System recognized that
telephone service as they saw it, was in the broadest
sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public
obligation to give the best possible service at the most
reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and
the continued improvement and maintenance of the
property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concen-
tration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could
not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great
problems in the past should be accepted as a guar-
antee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.